

agency guidance documents.⁶ This Recommendation builds on those recommendations by identifying best practices for agencies to consider when they develop, use, and manage automated legal guidance tools. In identifying these best practices, the Conference recognizes that automated legal guidance tools may not be suitable for all agencies and administrative programs and that even when agencies use them, agencies will need to provide additional guidance by other means, including live person-to-person support.

Recommendation

Design and Management

1. Agencies should explore the possible benefits of offering automated legal guidance tools, including enhancing administrative efficiency and helping the public understand complex laws using plain language. This is especially true for those agencies that have a high volume of individual interactions with members of the public who may not be familiar with legal requirements.

2. Agencies should also weigh the potential downsides of offering automated legal guidance tools, including potentially oversimplifying the law and creating confusion as to whether and when the agency intends users to rely on the guidance issued. To avoid such confusion, agencies should follow the recommendations set forth in Paragraphs 18–20.

3. Agencies using automated legal guidance tools should design and manage them in ways that promote fairness, accuracy, clarity, efficiency, accessibility, and transparency.

4. Agencies should ensure that automated legal guidance tools do not displace other agency mechanisms for increasing access to the underlying law.

5. Agencies should adopt clear procedures for designing, maintaining, and reviewing the content embedded in automated legal guidance tools and should publish these procedures on their websites. These procedures should incorporate periodic user testing and other forms of evaluation by internal and external researchers to ensure accessibility and effectiveness.

6. The General Services Administration should regularly evaluate the relative costs and benefits of using outside vendors for the production of automated legal guidance tools and share their evaluations with agencies.

Accessibility

7. Agencies should utilize human-centered design methodologies, empirical customer research, and user testing, as described and

defined in Executive Order 14,058, *Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery to Rebuild Trust in Government* (86 FR 71,357 (Dec. 13, 2021)), in designing and maintaining their automated legal guidance tools.

8. Agencies should, consistent with applicable laws and policies, design and periodically review and, when necessary, reconfigure automated legal guidance tools to ensure that they meet the needs of the particular populations that are intended to utilize the automated legal guidance tools.

9. Agencies should ensure that information provided by automated legal guidance tools is stated in plain language understandable by the particular populations that are intended to use these tools, consistent with the Plain Writing Act of 2010 (5 U.S.C. 301 note); Recommendation 2017–3, *Plain Language in Regulatory Drafting* (82 FR 61,728 (Dec. 14, 2017)); and other applicable laws, policies, and Conference recommendations.

10. Agencies should design automated legal guidance tools to put users in contact with a human customer service representative to whom they can address questions in the event that a question is not answered by an automated legal guidance tool or if the users are having difficulty using the tools.

Transparency

11. When the underlying law is unclear or unsettled, or when the application of the law is especially fact-dependent, agencies should be transparent about the limitations of the advice the user is receiving. To the extent practicable, agencies should also provide access through automated legal guidance tools to the legal materials underlying the tools, including relevant statutes, rules, and judicial or adjudicative decisions.

12. Agencies should disclose how they store and use the data obtained through automated legal guidance tools.

13. Agencies should update the content of automated legal guidance tools to reflect legal developments or correct errors in a timely manner. Agencies should also maintain an electronic, publicly accessible, searchable archive that identifies and explains the updates. Agencies should provide the date on which the tool was last updated.

14. When automated legal guidance tools provide programmed responses to users' questions, agencies should publish the questions and responses so as to provide an immediate and comprehensive source of information regarding the tools. Agencies should post this information in an appropriate location on their websites and make it accessible through the automated legal guidance tool to which it pertains.

15. When automated legal guidance tools learn to provide different answers to users' questions over time, agencies should publish information related to how the machine learning process was developed and how it is maintained and updated. Agencies should post this information in an appropriate location on their websites and make it accessible through the automated legal guidance tool to which it pertains.

16. Agencies that use automated legal guidance tools should provide users the ability to offer feedback or report errors.

17. When applicable, agencies should provide disclaimers that the automated legal guidance tool is not human.

Reliance

18. Agencies should allow users to obtain a written record of their communication with automated legal guidance tools and should include date and time stamps on the written record.

19. Agencies should consider whether, or under what circumstances, a person's good faith reliance on guidance provided by an automated legal guidance tool should serve as a defense against a penalty or other consequences for noncompliance with an applicable legal requirement, and they should prominently announce that position to users.

20. If an agency takes the position that it can depart from an interpretation or explanation provided by an automated legal guidance tool, including in the application of penalties for noncompliance, it should prominently announce its position to users, including in the written record of the communication with the automated legal guidance tool.

[FR Doc. 2022–14189 Filed 7–1–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6110–01–P

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Sunshine Act Meetings

AGENCY: Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys (CSSBMB), U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of CSSBMB public briefing.

DATES: Friday, July 8, 2022. 1:00 p.m.–3:30 p.m. EDT.

ADDRESSES: The Briefing will take place virtually via YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/user/USCCR/videos>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Marvin Williams, 202–339–2371, pressbmb@usCCR.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with Public Law 116–156, 1134 Stat. 700 (2020), the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys (CSSBMB) will hold a public briefing focused on preventative strategies to mitigate the social disparities of Black men in America.

This briefing is open to the public via livestream on the Commission on Civil Rights' YouTube Page at <https://www.youtube.com/user/USCCR/videos>. (Streaming information subject to change.) Public participation is available for the event with view access, along with an audio option for listening. Computer assisted real-time transcription (CART) will be provided. The web link to access CART (in English) on Friday, July 8, 2022, is

⁶ See Admin. Conf. of the U.S., Recommendation 2021–7, *Public Availability of Inoperative Agency Guidance Documents*, 87 FR 1718 (Jan. 12, 2022); Admin. Conf. of the U.S., Recommendation 2019–3, *Public Availability of Agency Guidance Documents*, 84 FR 38,931 (Aug. 8, 2019); Admin. Conf. of the U.S., Recommendation 2019–1, *Agency Guidance Through Interpretive Rules*, 84 FR 38,927 (Aug. 8, 2019); Admin. Conf. of the U.S., Recommendation 2017–5, *Agency Guidance Through Policy Statements*, 82 FR 61,734 (Dec. 29, 2017); Admin. Conf. of the U.S., Recommendation 2014–3, *Guidance in the Rulemaking Process*, 79 FR 35,992 (June 25, 2014).

<https://www.steamtext.net/player?event=USCCR> (*subject to change). Please note that CART is text-only translation that occurs in real time during the meeting and is not an exact transcript.

* Date and meeting details are subject to change. For more information on the CSSBMB or the upcoming public briefing, please visit CSSBMB's website at www.usccr.gov/about/CSSBMB.

Briefing Agenda

- I. Opening Remarks by CSSBMB Chair, Frederica S. Wilson
- II. Call to Order
- III. Approval of Agenda
- IV. Roundtable Discussion With Expert Panelists *
 - A. The Honorable Frederica Wilson, Congresswoman (FL-24) and CSSBMB Chair
 - B. The Honorable Jamaal Bowman, Congressman (NY-16) and CSSBMB Commissioner (Roundtable Moderator)
 - C. Dr. Gregory C. Hutchings Jr.—Alexandria City Schools
 - D. CSSBMB Commissioner Jack Brewer—The Brewer Group
 - E. Dr. Robert Simmons—Head of Social Impact and STEM Programs
 - F. Troy Vincent—Vice President of Operations for the NFL
 - G. Timothy Belcher Sr.—Special Advisor to the City Manager
- V. Adjourn Briefing

Dated: June 30, 2022.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2022-14382 Filed 6-30-22; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Article 1904; Binational Panel Review: Notice of Panel Decision

AGENCY: United States Section, NAFTA Secretariat, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of panel decision.

SUMMARY: On June 27, 2022, the Binational Panel issued its Decision in the matter of Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Mexico; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review (Secretariat File Number: USA-MEX-2019-1904-01). The Binational Panel affirmed the Department of Commerce's Final Determination.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Vidya Desai, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, Room 2061, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 482-5438.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Chapter 19 of Article 1904 of NAFTA provides a dispute settlement mechanism involving trade remedy determinations issued by the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Mexico. Following a Request for Panel Review, a Binational Panel is composed to provide judicial review of the trade remedy determination being challenged and then issue a binding Panel Decision. There are established *Rules of Procedure for Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews*, which were adopted by the three governments for panels requested pursuant to Article 1904(2) of NAFTA. The notice of this Binational Panel's Decision is being published pursuant to Rule 70. For the complete Rules, please see https://can-mex-usa-sec.org/secretariat/agreement-acuerdo-acuerdo/nafta-alena-tlcan/rules-regles-reglas/article-article-articulo-articulo_1904.aspx?lang=eng.

Dated: June 28, 2022.

Vidya Desai,

U.S. Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2022-14174 Filed 7-1-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-GT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XC141]

Marine Mammals; File No. 26591

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; receipt of application.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the BBC Broadcasting House's Natural History Unit, Whiteladies Road, Bristol, United Kingdom BS8 2LR (Responsible Party: Sheryl Bawden), has applied in due form for a permit to conduct commercial and educational photography on bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*).

DATES: Written, telefaxed, or email comments must be received on or before August 4, 2022.

ADDRESSES: These documents are available upon written request via email to NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.

Written comments on this application should be submitted via email to

NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov. Please include File No. 26591 in the subject line of the email comment.

Those individuals requesting a public hearing should submit a written request via email to NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov. The request should set forth the specific reasons why a hearing on this application would be appropriate.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Markin or Carrie Hubbard, (301) 427-8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject permit is requested under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) and the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216).

The applicant proposes to film bottlenose dolphins (Charleston Estuarine System Stock) in waters around Charleston County, South Carolina, including Kiawah, Seabrook, and Hilton Head Islands, for a wildlife documentary series that reveals the strand feeding behavior as an example of the success that can be achieved when animals work together. Up to 1,680 bottlenose dolphins may be filmed from land, vessel, or unmanned aircraft systems, annually. Underwater video and vocalizations may be recorded using an underwater pole camera. The permit would expire on December 1, 2023.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), an initial determination has been made that the activity proposed is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, NMFS is forwarding copies of the application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

Dated: June 28, 2022.

Julia M. Harrison,

Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2022-14205 Filed 7-1-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P